

ROL

To ROLL. *v. a.* [rouler, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotula*, of *rotula*, Lat.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.
Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? *Mark xvii. 3.*
2. To move any thing round upon its axis.
Heav'n shone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton.*
3. To move in a circle.
To dress, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*
4. To produce a periodical revolution.
To wrap round upon itself.
5. To wrap round upon itself.
6. To form by rolling into round masses.
By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wise.*
7. To form by rolling into round masses.
Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils.
The pin ought to be as thick as a *rolling* pin. *Wise.*
8. To pour in a stream or waves.
A small Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

To ROLL. *v. n.*
1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.
Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe. *Temple.*
Reports, like snow-balls, gather fill the farther they *roll*.
Government of the Tongue.

Fire must rend the sky,
And wheel on th' earth, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton.*
A tortoise, by pushing against the ground only with its neck and head, *rolls* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit it to *roll* its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To run on wheels.
He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beast;
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*
3. To perform a periodical revolution.
Thus the year *rolls* within itself again. *Dryden.*
When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden.*
4. To move with appearance of circular direction.
Thou, light,
Revisit'st not these eyes, which *roll* in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn:
A boar is chaf'd, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

5. To float in rough water.
Twice ten tempestuous nights I *roll'd*, resign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*
6. To move as waves or volumes of water.
Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture. *Milton.*
Till the huge surge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep
The reflux tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*
Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters *roll*. *Pope.*
Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain. *Pope.*

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.
Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What diff'rent torrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*
The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravi'd breast,
To me, no fear, th' inspiring gods suggest. *Pope.*
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope.*
8. To revolve on its axis.
He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that *roll*
In restless gyres about the Arctick pole. *Sandys's Paraph.*

9. To be moved tumultuously.
Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton.*
- ROLL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.
2. The thing rolling.
Liftening senates hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the maze of eloquence
A *roll* of periods, sweeter than her song. *Thomson.*

3. [Rouleau, Fr.] Mass made round.
Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addison.*
To keep ants from trees, encompasses the stem four fingers
breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mort.*
4. Writing rolled upon itself.
His chamber all was hang'd about with *rolls*
And old records, from ancient times deriv'd. *Fa. Queen.*

5. A round body rolled along.
Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that
soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.*
6. [Rotulus, Lat.] Publick writing.
Cromwell is made master
O' th' *rolls* and the king's secretary. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Darius made a decree, and search was made in the house
of the *rolls*, where the treasures were laid up. *Ezra vi. 1.*

ROM

The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament are extant. *Hale.*

7. A register; a catalogue.
Beasts only cannot discern beauty; and let them be in the
roll of beasts, that do not honour it. *Sidney.*
The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Dryden.*
Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
There's none, that sometimes greet us not. *Dome.*
These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do shew,
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these twenty-four
letters admit of so many changes in their order, and make such
a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are
alike; that they could not all be exhausted, though a million
millions of writers should each write above a thousand alpha-
bets a-day, for the space of a million millions of years. *Bent.*
8. Chronicle.
Pleaseth thy pride, and search the herald's *roll*,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*
Busy angels spread
The lasting *roll*, recording what we said. *Prior.*
The eye of time beholds no name
So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

9. Warrant. Not in use.
We have, with special *roll*,
Elected him our absence to supply. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
10. [Rolle, Fr.] Part; office. Not in use.
In human society, every man has his *roll* and station at-
signed him. *L'Estrange.*

- ROLLER. *n. f.* [rouleau, Fr. from *roll*.]
1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level
walks.
When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the
violent enforcer of the first motion; but when it is once
tumbling, the property of the thing itself continues it. *Hamm.*
The long slender worms, that breed between the skin and
flesh in the isle of Ormuz and in India, are generally twisted
out upon sticks or *rollers*. *Ray on the Creation.*
They make the string of the pole horizontal towards the
lathe, conveying and guiding the string from the pole to the
work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Mason's Mech. Exr.*
Lady Charlotte, like a frolleur,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift's Miscellan.*

2. Bandage; fillet.
Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your
patient. *Wise.*
Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation of a
dressing, surgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp.*
ROLLING-STONE. *n. f.* [rolling and pin.] A round piece of wood
tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded. *Wise.*
The pin should be as thick as a *rolling-pin*.

- ROLLYPOOLY. *n. f.* A fort of game, in which, when a ball
rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball*
into the pool.
Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *rollypoly*
or a country dance? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

- ROMAGE. *n. f.* [romage, Fr.] A tumult; a bustle; an active
and tumultuous search for any thing.
This is the main motive
Of this post haste, and *romage* in the land. *Shakespeare.*

- ROMANCE. *n. f.* [roman, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]
1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures
in war and love.
What refounds
In fable or *romance* of Uther's son. *Milton.*
A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
First brings his knight from some immortal dame. *Waller.*
Some *romances* entertain the genius; and strengthen it by
the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt
the truth of history. *Dryden's Duffry.*

2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.
To ROMANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.
This is strange *romancing*. *Pamela.*

- ROMANCER. *n. f.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales.
The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain
pretenders, and *romancers*.
Shall we, cries one, permit
This leud *romancer*, and his bantering wit. *Tate's Judas.*

- To ROMANIZE. *v. a.* [from *romans*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill
with modes of the Roman speech.
He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words
he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them. *Dryden.*

- ROMANTICK. *adj.* [from *romance*.]
1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.
Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than
any of the most fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Kel.*
Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have re-
presented, as chimerical or *romantick*. *Addison.*
2. Improbable; false.
3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.
The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,
Romantick hangs. *Thomson's Spring.*

- ROMANISH. *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Popish.
Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* coun-
tries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

- ROMP. *n. f.*
1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.
She was in the due mean between one of your affected
courteys pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no
regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbutnot.*
2. Rough rude play.
Romp loving mis-
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

- To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.
In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh,
squal, and *romp* in full security. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*
A stool is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or
skirmish. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*
Men presume greatly on the liberties taken in *romping*.
Clarissa.

- RONDEAU. *n. f.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly con-
sisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and
five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end
of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is re-
peated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

- ROUNT. *n. f.* An animal fluted in the growth.
My ragged *rount* all shiver and shake,
As done high towers in an earthquake;
They wout in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,
Peek as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

- ROUNDES. *n. f.* [from *round*.] A round mass.
Certain *rounds* given in arms, have their names according
to their several colours. *Peasam on Blazoning.*

- RO'NION. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology, nor certainly the
meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.
Give me, quoth I,
Aroint the witch! the rump fed *ronyon* cries. *Shakespeare.*

- ROOD. *n. f.* [from *rod*.]
1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure.
I've often with'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, let out to plant a wood. *Swift.*
2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long mea-
sure.
Satan,
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*. *Milton.*
For stone fences in the North, they dig the stones for
eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the same price,
reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Admirer.*

3. [roce, Saxon.] The cross.
By the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils. *Shakespeare.*

- ROOF. *n. f.* [hrop, Saxon.]
1. The cover of a house.
Her shoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within square royal *rooves*. *Sidney.*
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?
No, rather I desire all *roofs*, and chuse
To wage against the enemy o' th' air. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
2. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.
From the magnanimity of the Jews, in cases of most ex-
treme hazard, those strange and unwonted regulations have
grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the
roof of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*
The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
In thy face, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd *roofs*, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

3. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.
Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With exiles of love. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the
roof of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire to thaw me.
The nobles held their peace, and their tongue cleaved to
the *roof* of their mouth. *Job xxix. 10.*
Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths;
as pikes, salmon, and trout. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a roof.
He enter'd soon the shade
High *roofs*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton.*
Large foundations may be safely laid;
Or houses *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*
I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that
have not been *roof'd* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*
2. To inclose in a house.
Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd perion of our Banquo present. *Shakespeare.*

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Were the grac'd perion of our Banquo present. *Shakespeare.*

- ROOF. *n. f.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs.
Snakes,
Whether to *rooffy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of peffential kind
To sheep. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

- ROOK. *n. f.* [hroc, Saxon.]
1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.
Augurs, that understood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Huge flocks of rising *rooks* forsake their food,
And crying seek the shelter of the wood. *Dryden.*
The jay, the *rook*, the daw
Aid the full concert. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. [Rocco, Italian.] A mean man at chels.
So have I seen a king on chels,
His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress,
Shifting about grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden's Songs.*

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.
I am, like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming, forced to
live on the good fortune of the puffing young men. *Wycherly.*

- To ROOK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.
They *rook'd* upon us with design, *Hudibras, p. iii.*
To out-reform and undermine. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys,
and there learning to *rook* at span-farthing, fits him for con-
versation, I do not see. *Locke on Education.*

- ROO'KEY. *n. f.* [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks.
No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery*,
is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

- ROO'KY. *adj.* [from *rook*.] Inhabited by rooks.
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to th' *rooky* wood. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

- ROOM. *n. f.* [rum, Saxon; *rum*, Gothick.]
1. Space; extent of place.
With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human sense expos'd
In narrow *room*, nature's whole wealth. *Milton.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.
If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little
room, and in short time gather much, this he must do. *Bac.*
The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that
before they shall want *room* by encroaching and multiplying,
there may be new heavens and a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobstructed.
Make *rooms*, and let him stand before our face. *Shakespeare.*
What train of servants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him *room* to build? *Creech.*
This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves
no *room* for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another; stead.
In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest
danger of greater to succeed in their *rooms*, wisdom of neces-
sity must give place to necessity. *Hooker, b. v. f. 9.*
For better ends our kind redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels *rooms* will be but ill supply'd. *Ryf.*
By contributing to the contentment of other men, and
rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's
work, are in his place and *room*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

5. Unobstructed opportunity.
When this princel was in her father's court, she was so
celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had
room for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining
her into his family. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 2.*
It puts us upon so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life,
as leaves no *room* to reflect on the great author of them. *Att.*
Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no *room* for pardon? *A. Philips.*

6. An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is inclosed
within partitions.
I found the prince in the next *room*,
Washing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
If when he appears in th' *room*,
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'st amiss;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*
In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is,
whether it be the custom of the court, or will of the prince,
to be uncovered in some *rooms* and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*
It will afford me a few pleasant *rooms*, for such a friend as
yourself. *Pope.*

- ROOMAGE. *n. f.* [from *room*.] Space; place.
Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his
proportion, for the lodging of the intellectual faculties: it
must be a silent character of hopes, when there is good store of
roomage and receipt, where those powers are stowed. *Watson.*

- ROOMINESS. *n. f.* [from *roomy*.] Space; quantity of extent.
22 B
Roo'ky.